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First to Last the Truth: News Editorials Advertisements

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1922

# Tribune

THE WEATHER  
Fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow; gentle, variable winds, Full report on last page

## Miners Will Urge Inquiry By Congress

Lewis, Before House Committee To-day, to Defend Strike and Ask Investigation on Scientific Lines

## A. F. L. Expected to Give Co-operation

Conference With Compers to Outline Aid; Emergency Exists, Says Borah

By Gilman Parker

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The striking coal miners of the United States, through John L. Lewis, their president, to-morrow will lay their case officially before the American people in a two-fold effort, not only to elicit popular support for their cause, but also to lay the basis for governmental action, which they are convinced will bring about the regeneration of the coal industry and make a reputation of the present situation impossible.

Reports from the mining districts received here to-day showed quiet prevailing everywhere, with nothing to change the estimates made yesterday by union leaders that there were 500,000 union and 100,000 non-union men on strike. "One hundred per cent effective," was the description of the strike given by Mr. Lewis. He said the men were prepared to stay out indefinitely.

Mr. Lewis arrived here to-day from Indianapolis. He will appear to-morrow before the House Labor Committee in connection with its hearings on the Bland resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the coal industry. In addition to reading a carefully prepared statement which in effect is a brief for the miners, he will file with the committee a document of some sixty typewritten pages setting forth their position in detail, touching on various phases of the industry in its relation to the strike and making clear their attitude as to what steps they believe should be taken by way of government regulation.

Miners Want Investigation

While detailing to reveal in advance any details, either of the brief or the report, Mr. Lewis left no doubt that the miners are strongly in favor of a Congressional investigation of the coal industry from the ground up.

"We believe that such an investigation can be conducted along scientific lines and that it should not be hampered by any preliminary inquiry by a Congressional committee," he said.

"Past experience has shown the utility of Congressional investigations of the sort in which political equations are not to have important influences and the investigators are likely to be unit because of a lack of the requisite technical knowledge.

"An investigating commission of this kind, if one is to be appointed, should be composed of men of science and other technicals similarly qualified, with representation both of the operators and the miners."

Gompers Issues Warning

Two other Washington developments of importance in connection with the coal strike were announced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he charged that the real basis of the strike was that the organized employers of the country were determined to force a "showdown" with organized labor, and by Senator William E. Borah, who let it be known that he disagrees with the contention of the Administration that the strike had not yet produced a public emergency.

Mr. Gompers concluded his charges with a warning. He said:

"I can think of no greater calamity to the employment of this country than a defeat of the miners in this strike. If the mine owners think they have the power to crush the miners, they have better not use it."

Mr. Gompers's statement was obtained through a question as to whether he believed the strike, as considered in its broadest sense, really represented a "showdown" between organized capital and organized labor—the much heralded and organized battle between the two forces of economic observers have believed was sure to come.

To Fight Industrial Autocracy

"My answer is no, so far as organized labor is concerned," said Mr. Gompers. "But I believe that the miners are trying to force a showdown—that they are trying to crush the power of the mine owners and are endeavoring to take away everything while they have gained.

"Let me say that during the recent war the workers of the United States made any and every sacrifice necessary."

(Continued on page three)

## Dare Death in Futile Efforts to Rescue Dogs

Owners Swing on 400-Ft. Rope in Crevice, but Finally Are Forced to Kill Pets

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., April 2.—After their owners had several times risked death, dangling in mid-air at the end of a 400-foot rope in an effort to rescue them, two foxhounds, which had become imprisoned in a crevice far down the side of Stone Mountain, were shot to-day to save them from starvation. Thousands of people, gathered to witness another attempt at rescue, saw the scene instead.

The dogs were over the edge of the crevice Thursday while chasing a fox and slipped with only slight injury into a crevice several hundred feet down the side. W. O. and Ronald, owners of the dogs, got ropes and on Friday let themselves off the rope in an effort to reach the crevice. The effort was repeated Saturday despite a high wind which swung the rope at the end of the long rope to against the face of the rock, driving them from the surrounding area.

The attempts were finally abandoned and the assistance of an expert marksman from McPherson was enlisted to bring a quick end to the suffering of the dogs.

## Russia In the Red Shadow

Wrecked and Decaying Nation, Dying in Midst of Riches, Calls to World for Unified Policy to Avert Utter Collapse

The Tribune begins to-day the publication of a series of fifteen articles which it believes present an entirely new picture of Russia. There have been many accounts of what has happened to Russia, but most, if not all, have dealt with the things taking place on the surface; with the political turnings of the Soviet leaders; with the superficial aspects of life in the great cities.

The present series is built along different lines. It is based on intensive study among the people of Russia. It is a picture of life among the masses, as well as the classes, among the submerged in the cities and among the harassed peasants in the remote places of the vast territory. It presents, The Tribune believes, the most complete view of the real Russia that has yet been available.

Thomas H. Dickinson, the author, was for four years a historian of the American Relief Administration abroad. His facilities for observation were unusual. Unhindered by political or partisan bonds, he was able to travel through Russia, questioning whom he would, putting such inquiries as he saw fit.

By railroad, by automobile, by sled, he made a trip of five thousand miles through the Soviet country. He visited more than three hundred villages, seeking in each the answer to the great Russian riddle.

Mr. Dickinson is well known as a writer on social and economic subjects. For fifteen years he was on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

By Thomas H. Dickinson  
CHAPTER I  
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AS THESE words are read the Russian peasant, blinking from a long winter of strange new horrors, is just beginning to raise his head to look around over his level grain fields and village inclosures.

The Russian peasant is acquainted with the great and mysterious forces of nature. He knows the deep cold of winter, when to venture forth from his cottage is to court death. He knows the wide windswept spaces of snow. He knows direct poverty.

But never did he face such mysteries, such strange unknown forces as he faces this spring, when, as the snows begin to melt, he surveys his grain fields ready for the spring seed.

Looking toward his neighbor's house the peasant sees that no smoke comes from the chimneys. Some time last fall, he doesn't remember just when, his neighbor packed his sleigh with bags of food, some household goods and the members of his family, and started out—"searching for happiness," he had said with a smile. Nothing has been heard from him since.

Of the 300 houses of the village at least a quarter show no smoke coming from the chimneys. Of a population of 2,000 in the village, 100 died last summer from cholera, 250 have died of typhus and hunger, 500 have taken to the road. More than 600 are gone.

He has no horses. His neighbors have no horses. Horses are too expensive to keep for agricultural work. Only men who work for the government or for the relief commissions can afford to keep horses. One horse costs five times as much to keep as a man costs. A horse eats up his worth in ten days.

And he has no cows. Of all the horses and the cows not one tenth are left to the village. Many have been eaten, their sacrifice serving to keep alive many who would otherwise have died from hunger.

Not a seed left in bins  
To begin spring planting

Above all, he has no seed. Last fall out of the meager stores of grain given to him by the government, he planted one-twentieth of his normal acreage of winter wheat. He had never depended upon winter wheat for more than a small proportion of his annual yield. Now he is still waiting for the spring seed. It is promised, but time is passing. Soon it will be too late.

The Russian peasant is shrewd, hard, un sentimental. He stands with his feet on solid earth and his back to the wind. But he is sadly shaken.

Russia as a whole has been sadly shaken. Its old life has been almost completely destroyed.

What of the future in Russia?

I have just returned from a trip of 5,000 miles through Soviet Russia. I entered Russia in October, when the threat of famine was beginning to throw an ever-deepening shadow over her people. I left the country in January, when the famine was writing its records in worn grain harvest fields and in bodies of starved, dead children.

I observed the workings of the Soviet experiment in the crowded city streets which have turned into markets of domestic antiques and junk, and in the more crowded apartments, where the people are gathered together with their

(Continued on page four)

DOMESTIC

Coal miners spent quiet day; test of effectiveness of strike to come to-day; Illinois operator predicts early settlement in that state.

Rochester man is said to have confessed having murdered wife, from whom he was separated.

Davenport committee urges repeal of laws exempting state and Federal securities from income tax.

Governor Miller signs supplemental appropriation bill.

FOREIGN

Three thousand Irish troops defy Free State and swear allegiance to republic; five killed, three wounded in Belfast.

Italy fears French will bolt Genoa conference on German question.

Hungarian monarchists assert Otto, Charles's son, is heir to throne; Budapest stirred by former King's death.

Portuguese aviators hop off on second leg of trans-Atlantic flight.

SPORTS

Andy Crow sets record in winning Y. M. H. A. road run.

Dr. G. H. Martin best of thirty-five gunners in N. Y. A. C. shoot.

In exhibition games yesterday the Giants beat Memphis 3 to 1, the Yankees won from Dallas, 6 to 3, and the Robins down Fort Worth, 8 to 0.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stocks reached highest point this year in week's trading.

New York Central will offer \$60,000,000 in bonds to-day.

Prices in Germany are now near world level; market advances in London.

Textile mills make further cut in production.

Sixty-six barges delivered 14,500,000 tons to builders here last week.

## 3,000 of Irish Army Desert To De Valera

Renounce Dail, Swear Allegiance to Republic and Return to Barracks After Parade in Dublin

## Free State Forces Do Not Interfere

Both Collins and De Valera Plead for Unity in Appeals to Supporters

From The Tribune's European Bureau (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, April 2.—More than 3,000 Irish republican troops to-day defied their Free State commanders at Dublin and in a demonstration in the city streets took a new oath of allegiance to the De Valera republic and renounced their loyalty to the Dail Eireann. Rifles and revolvers were carried by every mutineer and they marched in double file to their rendezvous at Smithfield Market and then through O'Connell Street, chief thoroughfare of the Irish capital.

This open break in the Sinn Fein ranks brought no counter measures from the Free State authorities, although Minister of Defense Mulcahy had issued a warning to the rebels not to stage the demonstration. The loyal Free State troops were confined to their barracks during the day and there were no disorders. The threatened coup d'etat against the Free State did not develop, and the republicans confined themselves with a mere show of strength.

Women March With Rebels

All five brigades of Irish troops in the capital were represented in the demonstration. Women auxiliaries and Boy Scouts marched with the mutineers, and the parade extended from the city center to the docks. When the order to dismiss was given the demonstrators broke ranks and returned to their barracks.

The ideal of unity of the Irish people was the keynote of the mutineers' speeches made at Castlebar by Michael Collins, chairman of the Free State government, and at Dundalk by Eamon de Valera, republican leader. Although their addresses failed to show any approach to an understanding between them on the question of unity, Dublin advisers indicate that both sides are realizing the seriousness of the break that has come between them. The official newspaper of the Irish army, which is not committed to either Free State or republic, indicates the trend toward unity.

During the war the people stood by the army. Now it is the army's turn to stand by the people and show that it will respect their rights."

Collins Appeals for Harmony

Collins in his speech said: "If De Valera and his friends cannot cooperate with the Free State, let them adopt the policy of live and let live. Unity in the south would strongly influence Ulster and would bring nearer a peaceful settlement of the Irish question."

De Valera in his speech insisted that Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, and his followers were responsible for splitting Ireland.

"Now they are crying for unity," he said, "thinking that we are going to run after them. But we are not."

DUBLIN, April 2. (By The Associated Press).—Barrack O'Connor, in an address to the mutineers, complained bitterly that Minister of Defense Mulcahy had caused the seizure of the republicans' munitions and grenade factories in Dublin and elsewhere, but he said the republicans had replied to this move by seizing at Cork a British ship loaded with explosives and machine guns. This ship was seized last Friday.

BELFAST, April 2. (By The Associated Press).—Five men were shot and killed and six children were wounded last night and to-night in the Fein area. One of the children died later. The ages of the men ranged from forty to sixty-three. Four of the children were shot. Of these one was an infant and the others two, seven and thirteen years old. Two of the children were wounded when a bomb was thrown into a house to-night.

It was another grim week-end for Belfast. The shooting had been going on since last night. The news of the shooting of the policeman spread rapidly, and despite the curfew hour last night there were scenes of excitement in the streets.

Victims Killed in Homes

Later heavy rifle and revolver firing, punctuated by the shrieks of women and children, was heard, and soon afterward the bodies of the four men were taken to a hospital, where the three wounded children also were confined.

(Continued on page five)

Earthquake Rocks Serbia; Damage Already Millions

Hundred Homes Destroyed; Tremors Recorded at Milwaukee and Georgetown

BELGRADE, April 2. (By The Associated Press).—Continuous heavy earthquake shocks are occurring throughout Serbia. More than one hundred houses have been destroyed and many others damaged.

The monetary loss up to the present time is estimated at 30,000,000 dinars (normally the dinar is worth 19 1/2 cents).

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—The seismograph at Marquette University here to-day recorded a severe earthquake, beginning at 1:35 p. m. and lasting half an hour, with one minute of intense shock at 1:44 p. m. and a center of the disturbance is believed to have been 6,000 miles east and a little to the southwest, approximately the center of Italy.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—An earthquake was recorded this afternoon on the seismograph instruments at Georgetown University. It lasted from 2:47 to 3:22 p. m., and was estimated to have been 6,000 miles east and a little to the southwest, approximately the center of Italy.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—The seismograph at Dalhousie University here recorded an earthquake at 3:50 p. m. to-day.

## Ten Bandits Halt and Rob Wrong Train

Hold Up Sugar Freight for \$2,000,000 Silk Special Near Poughkeepsie; Flee With 50 Posses at Heels

## 'Boob Break' of the Century, Chief Says

Part of Band Hid Aboard Here and Were Met by 6 Autos to Carry Off Loot

Ten armed bandits held up the Yonkers Sugar Special, a fast freight on the New York Central Railroad, three miles south of Poughkeepsie early yesterday, forced the engineer to uncouple and back up three miles, and holding the crew under an armed guard, searched every car of the train. What they stole was not known last night.

The special held up is known as M. No. 5. It left New York at 11:15 p. m., fifteen minutes after the famous silk train. A member of the bandit gang boarded the last car in New York and cut the air when it reached Chelsea, forcing Engineer Grannage to bring the train to a halt. Two men then boarded the engine and sat in the tender with pistols guarding Grannage and the fireman as they backed to New Hamburg.

Held Up Wrong Train

Automobiles in which the robbers had been driven to the spot waited near the track, a masked man at the wheel of each. From a remark made by one of the men to Grannage he realized that the gang had intended to stop the silk train, which carried merchandise valued at \$2,000,000. When the engineer told a man who appeared to be leader of the robbers that the wrong train had been held up, he replied: "Shut your trap; we know what's on the train."

Two men worked on each car, breaking seals and searching for loot. After the search was completed, the band leader called his gang together. They held a consultation and three were dispatched to search two more cars in the front end of the special. They returned and a report of special police officers was given, whereupon the leader remarked with a curse that they had "pulled the boob break of the century." Firing a volley with apparent intention of intimidating the train crew, the bandits swarmed on their automobiles and disappeared.

Hundreds in Pursuit

Conductor James Stuart made for a telephone and gave an alarm which brought a special engine and car containing twenty New York Central detectives and a squad of special police who began an effort to trail the robbers. Posses were organized and within two hours several hundred armed men were scouring the country in all directions. The robbers, however, did not stop. A report of special police officers was given, whereupon the leader remarked with a curse that they had "pulled the boob break of the century." Firing a volley with apparent intention of intimidating the train crew, the bandits swarmed on their automobiles and disappeared.

The prevailing belief in authoritative political circles is that the German delegates will raise the reparations question in the course of the economic discussions, and as France has specifically barred this matter from consideration so far as her delegation is concerned, Premier Poincare doubt whether it will be possible to go through the conference without the bolting of some delegation.

Italy Hopeful of Results

The Italians are looking forward to the Genoa meeting most hopefully. Parliament adjourned last night in order that the government may devote its entire attention until April 10 to the arrangements for the conference. Among other details that must be arranged is the military protection of the members of all delegations.

Aside from the principal considerations at Genoa, the Italians will carry on a separate parley with a delegation of Jugoslavians in regard to the fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Rapallo and the re-establishment of order at Fiume.

ROME, April 2. (By The Associated Press).—"I am sanguine of results at the Genoa conference, because I believe that all the delegates realize their great responsibility they have undertaken. I believe also that the public opinion of the entire world is with the delegates in their great mission," Foreign Minister Salazar said yesterday on the eve of his departure for Genoa.

"I believe that the success of the conference depends essentially on the wisdom and moderation of all who have been designated to participate in its deliberations. Of these Italy is so convinced."

(Continued on page four)

Atlantic Flyers Off on Second Leg of Journey

Quit Las Palmas for 816-Mile Trip to Cape Verde; Third Lap To Be Longest

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 2. (By The Associated Press).—The Portuguese aviators, Captains Coutinho and Saccardur, resumed their hydro-airplane flight at 10 o'clock this morning. They are bound for the Cape Verde Islands on the second leg of their long journey to Rio Janeiro.

The Portuguese hydro-airplane left Lisbon on the morning of March 30 on the first leg of the flight to South America, covering 710 miles to Las Palmas in seven and a half hours. The distance from Las Palmas to the Cape Verde Islands is 816 miles. The next leg, from Cape Verde to Fernando Noronha, near the coast of Brazil, measures 1,390 miles.

The evening Mr. Bryan spoke at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Mount Vernon.

The atheist and agnostics, the speaker declared, should build schools of their own. If "irreligion" is taught in some schools, he asked why religion should not be taught in others.

A review of the last fifty years brought forth no reason, Mr. Bryan continued, that could cause people to look backward into the jungle for their forefathers. The silk trade has done more for civilization than all other forces combined. Mr. Bryan said, Professor James A. Leuba, of Bryn Mawr College, had stated in one of his books that a belief in God is dying out among educated people. Out of five thousand scientists consulted, Mr. Bryan said that Professor Leuba found half of them believing in a personal god and the others disbelieving in the existence of a personal god or in personal immortality.

Mr. Bryan asserted statistics prove that from 40 to 45 per cent of the students in nine colleges graduated as unbelievers.

In the evening Mr. Bryan spoke at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Mount Vernon.

## Robbers Lock 0 in Vault, Loot Washington Square Mansion of \$80,000

Charge Burglary Firm Rented Office to Conduct Business

Detectives of the left squad who have been working for more than a week trailing suspects in several recent safe robberies charged last night that two burglars with long police records, who have been taken into custody, have been conducting their business from an office at 25 West Twenty-third Street. The firm is now in the hands of the police and a police lock will stem the flow of spring trade.

On Harris was found a key and a receipt for three months' rent for the West Twenty-third Street office. The office was simply furnished and there was no sign on the door. According to the detectives they found important memoranda of the burglary business in a desk.

A purchase voucher, signed by one of the partners and marked "For filing," listed the following purchases: Office furniture, \$42.50; one drill, \$15.20; one Seigle lock, which, the police allege, was used to protect their office from burglars, \$3.75; one crowbar, \$2; one goose neck lamp, \$2; one high speed bit, \$6. Another memorandum listed one concrete wedge, one hundred feet of cable, one circle saw and two flashlights. It was countersigned, "Urgent. L. K."

More than four years ago a Frenchman known as Henri Bollet, employed by the Shattucks as second man, left the house in haste, and it was discovered after he had gone that \$12,000 worth of jewelry was missing. The police have not learned whether all the locks were changed after this incident.

It is evident from the condition of the house that the gang who robbed it yesterday spent much more time at their task than the hour or more that the family and servants were imprisoned in the cellar. Every room had been searched, and every safe had been forced open and silver had been piled on the dining room table, only to be abandoned as too bulky.

Eight Servants Held Up First

The police believe that the men were thoroughly familiar with the habits of the household and that from room to room on the upper floors as fast as the servants finished with them, making prisoners of the ten persons in the house only when they found that a thorough search was impossible.

The servants had assembled in the dining hall at noon. Catherine Bannon, the cook, had put the roast on the table and Zaung, the butler, Terossi, the second man, and Joseph Mantell, the doorman, had seated Mrs. Bannon and the four maids and had just settled themselves in their chairs, when the door leading to the stairs opened.

A man with a revolver leveled in his right hand entered, followed by two more similarly armed.

"Hands up," ordered the leader in quiet tones, "and make no noise about it."

The only noise was the clatter of knives and forks and spoons as the hands which had been grasping their steel cellingward. The leader kept his revolver steadily menacing the five women and three men about the table, all of whom were paralyzed by the sheer incredibility of what confronted them.

All Forced Into Cellar

Two of the bandits pocketed their weapons and produced lengths of cord with which they lashed the hands of their three male prisoners behind their backs. With a deft security which led Zaung to suspect that Dancer was not the only sailor among them. The eight prisoners were then driven back through a hallway and down a few steps to the wine cellar, into which they were thrust.

The key was turned in the lock and the leader's voice announced that an armed man would remain on guard and would shoot through the door at the first sound.

Not a sound had penetrated to the second floor, where Mrs. Shattuck sat in the library for the first reading. Her first intuition that the Sabbath peace of the house had been disturbed was when a swarthy man entered the room, pressed a revolver against her side and ordered her to put up her hands.

She screamed involuntarily, and this brought her husband from the adjoining room. He is sixty-nine years old. As he rushed into the room, apparently upon witnessing the revolver from the man who stood motionless at Mrs. Shattuck's side, another gunman stepped from behind a portiere and doubled Mr. Shattuck up by thrusting a revolver sharply against the third button of his waistcoat.

"Stop that damn yelling," the man who stood by Mrs. Shattuck advised her, "or I'll blow your head off."

"If you are men," her husband cried, "stop this damn yelling."

San Francisco, April 2.—Baron K. Shidehara, Ambassador to the United States from Japan, sailed for home at noon to-day aboard the Korea Maru. Baron Shidehara is on leave of absence due to ill health.

The Best Writing Papers are Writing Papers. Adv.

## 5 Men Thrust Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck and Eight Servants Into Wine Cellar; Two Hours at Work

One Caught in Chase With \$20,000 Gems

Police Say 2 Are Probably Paris Apaches; One Calls Himself French Veteran

The entire household of Albert R. Shattuck was imprisoned by masked burglars yesterday in his big brownstone house at 19 Washington Square North. The victims—Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck, the cook, four maids, the butler, the second man and the doorman—were locked in the wine cellar while the house was pillaged of jewelry valued at \$80,000.

The burglars, at least two of whom are believed to have been Paris Apaches, went out the front door into sunlit Washington Square just as Charles Zaung, the butler, burst the lock on the cellar door and raced toward the basement entrance, with Victor Terossi, second man, close behind him.

So prompt was the response of the police of the Mercer Street station to the message Zaung telephoned them that one of the burglars still was sprinting through Washington Square with a crowd drummed up by Terossi at his heels, when the police arrived. He was caught after a chase of several blocks and a lower catch at \$20,000 was found in an overcoat he had thrown away.

Probably Had Key to House

The prisoner said he was Eugene Daiset, of 321 West Twenty-first Street. He gave his age as twenty-seven years. He said he had never in the French navy and was a sailor by occupation. After being booked at the Mercer Street police station he was sent to Headquarters.

Daiset and his four companions are thought to have entered the house with a pass key before daylight, or at any rate before any one was abroad in that sedate and aristocratic neighborhood or any minor of the Shattuck household was awake. Every door and window was examined by the police and nowhere was the imprint of a jimmy found.

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